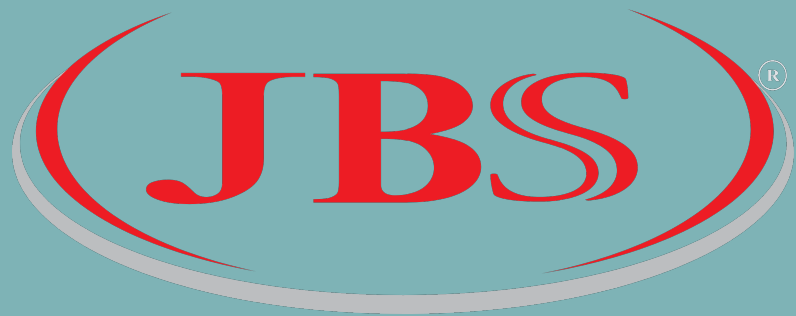


April 2025

# Compliance Checker Company Profile



Seven potential noncompliance case studies linked to JBS's beef and leather operations in Brazil



# Executive summary

*This sustainability risk profile – on the world’s largest meatpacker company JBS - is part of a series of reports on key commodities’ producing, trading, and buyer companies that will serve as input for AidEnvironment’s **Compliance Checker**, an interactive case studies’ Dashboard. This sustainability risk profile analyses JBS’s links to forest-risk commodities in the scope of the EU regulation on deforestation-free products (EUDR). The analysis maps JBS’s cattle sourcing areas, its link to deforestation hotspots, and the location of assets and infrastructure (slaughterhouses, tanneries) linked to the company’s commodities’ imports into the European market. Key element of the report is the demonstration of 7 potentially noncompliant **case studies on cattle farms linked to JBS**, that might be noncompliant with the EUDR if the beef or leather from these cleared farm plots would enter the EU market from January 2026. The report’s case studies (5 beef, 2 leather) have been shared with JBS for further engagement on 4<sup>th</sup> of March 2025, and the company’s response has been integrated into the report.*

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# JBS: Deforestation-risk commodities

## JBS: the world's largest meat processor based on sales

The Brazilian company JBS S.A. is the largest meat processor in the world based on sales. In 2023, JBS [reported](#) revenues of approximately **USD 72.9 billion**. The company operates five main business units: JBS Brazil, Seara, JBS USA Beef, JBS USA Pork, and Pilgrim's Pride. Its products are distributed under various brand names, such as Friboi, Swift, Bertin, Pilgrim's, and others. The company also operates related businesses, such as leather, biodiesel, personal care and cleaning, solid waste management, and metal packaging. JBS has locations in more than 20 countries and over 500 production units and commercial offices on five continents (the Americas, Asia, Europe, Africa and Oceania), serving around 275,000 customers, in over 190 countries, ranging from supermarket chains to small retailers, wholesale clubs and food service companies.

## JBS's forest-risk commodities in scope of the EUDR

With regards to commodities under scope of the EUDR and exports to the European Union (EU), JBS mainly exports various cattle products to the EU, in particular **frozen beef** (HS code 0202), **tanned or crust (wet blue) bovine hides & skins** (HS 4104), and **prepared bovine leather** (HS 4107). JBS is the number one exporter of frozen beef to the EU market, and among the largest Brazilian tanneries supplying tanned (wet blue) hides and skins to the EU market. For prepared leather, JBS plays a direct role as the main exporter to the EU (based on shipment records). Other than sourcing cattle for beef and leather, JBS [also sources](#) **soybeans (meal/oilcake)**, mainly to feed the company's poultry and pork business; **wood** (biomass used as fuel for industrial boilers); and **palm oil** products (Figure 1).

## Top-sourcing countries of JBS

with deforestation-risk



Beef	Coffee	Cocoa	Leather	Palm oil	Rubber	Soy	Wood
1) Brazil 2) Australia 3) Paraguay 4) Argentina 5) Bolivia *			1) Brazil 2) Australia 3) Paraguay 4) Argentina 5) Bolivia *	1) Brazil 2) Indonesia 3) Malaysia		Undisclosed, but likely origins with deforestation-risk include Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia	1) Brazil

\*JBS also significantly sources cattle from the U.S. and Canada, but this is not displayed due to the absent link with tropical deforestation risk. Source: AidEnvironment, based on JBS company website; JBS [CDP Forest 2022](#).



Cattle is JBS's primary raw material sourced. There are no direct numbers on how much of the global cattle supply JBS is sourcing, but the company has spent on average [85% of its procurement](#) on **cattle** in 2021 (disclosed in 2022), while [reportedly](#) 11-20% of JBS's revenue in its Brazilian operations depended on the purchase of cattle from areas with potential deforestation risk in 2021.

Surprisingly, JBS also [reported](#) in 2022 that an even higher amount of its revenue, 21-30%, depended on the purchase of **timber** from areas with potential deforestation risk in Brazil. JBS reports to use wood as biomass as fuel for its industrial boilers.

JBS does not disclose in detail on its soy, palm oil, and wood operations and sourcing origins. While the company [states](#) to source **soy** from the Amazon, mainly to feed its **poultry and pork** business, it does not detail to what extent it is sourcing from the Brazilian Cerrado, or whether it also sources soy from other deforestation-risk countries in South America. For **palm oil**, the company states that volumes of palm oil purchased are not representative within the company's operations. Apart from Indonesia and Malaysia, Brazil is mentioned as a supplying country of palm oil to JBS. Also for **wood**, the company states to source timber from forests in Brazil, used as biomass (fuel wood) burned in its industrial boilers.

The remainder of this report will focus on the company's **beef and leather** operations, due to their most material risk of being directly linked to deforestation and carbon emissions, combined with the availability of data.

The numbers reported by JBS in the [CDP Forest 2022](#) questionnaire show that:



JBS's procurement spent on **cattle** was **81-90 %** in 2021. Reported total production/consumption volume in 2022: **7.6 million animals**



JBS spent **6-10 %** of its procurement on **soybean meal** (oilcake) in 2022, used as animal feed. Reported total production/consumption volume in 2021: **1.9 million MT**



JBS's procurement spent on **timber forest products** was **1-5 %** in 2021. Reported total production/consumption volume in 2021: **17.4 million GJ**



The company does not disclose on its **palm oil** sourcing, as the volumes purchased in 2021 reportedly represented only **0.45%** of the total raw material cost.



# JBS: Relevant sustainability policies

## JBS global commitment: Eliminating deforestation from its cattle supply chain by 2030



JBS [aims](#) to eliminate deforestation from its cattle supply chain by **2030**. JBS revised its deforestation target in [April 2023](#), moving the goal forward from **2035** to **2030**. While this is an improvement, the 2030 target for full deforestation elimination in its cattle supply chain is delayed compared to industry best practices, as many companies aim for 2025 at the latest.



Specifically for its cattle supply chain, JBS [committed](#) to ending illegal deforestation in all biomes by the end of 2025 for both direct suppliers and tier-1 indirect suppliers. Moreover, the company states in its [2023 sustainability report](#) that its “direct suppliers are currently compliant”. Also, the company has driven several initiatives to enhance transparency and traceability in the livestock supply chain, such as the Transparent Livestock Farming [Platform](#). JBS stated to AidEnvironment in March 2025 that the company is “*closely partnering with the State of Pará and civil society partners to implement the government’s cattle traceability program (a new mandatory individual animal ID program for the entire cattle herd in Pará). Moreover, JBS previously announced the launch of an accelerator program where JBS will train and equip third-party service providers to help producers tag 1 million head of cattle, in addition to the 1 million tags JBS is donating to the state government to help small holder producers*” (see also page 51 of the JBS [sustainability report](#) for more details). Despite these positive developments, there are still several weaknesses in JBS’ cattle policy. First, indirect suppliers (which pose the highest deforestation risk) have until the end of 2025—leaving a gap where deforestation can continue. Second, JBS’s Cerrado commitment only targets illegal deforestation by 2025, allowing legal deforestation to persist indefinitely. Third, JBS does not reveal to what extent it is addressing tier-2, tier-3, and further indirect suppliers. In Brazil, cattle is often transferred between many (indirect) farms. Fourth, the policy is largely focused on Brazil (Amazon and Cerrado) but does not seem to cover other deforestation-prone countries where JBS operates, such as Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, and Australia. Finally, the statement that “direct suppliers are currently compliant”, seems to mask that this only refers to compliance with Brazilian law, which still allows for legal deforestation.



JBS’s policy primarily focuses on cattle, but soy (a major deforestation driver in animal feed) is largely absent. JBS [reports](#) to only purchase soy from suppliers that signed the Soy Moratorium. While this commitment does not include Brazil’s Cerrado, or other crucial ecosystems such as the Pantanal or Gran Chaco, it also does not reveal any policy to avoid legal deforestation in the soy supply chain. JBS states they have a commitment with soy suppliers, ensuring that they “do not originate soy in areas of the biome that have been illegally deforested”. Nothing is stated about deforestation that is still allowed under Brazilian law, and that can be substantial.



To mitigate the risk of purchasing timber from suppliers involved in deforestation, JBS [established](#) “a Normative Instruction of Biomass Purchasing”, stating that only suppliers legalized by the competent environmental authorities are able to negotiate materials with the company. The company aims to [reduce](#) its dependency on timber, and uses alternatives, such as poultry fat, for fuel generation. While JBS states commitments for biomass sourcing, it does not explicitly ban biomass linked to deforestation.



JBS does not seem to have a specific palm oil No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) commitment. However, as stated earlier, the company’s palm oil sourcing seems to be negligible.

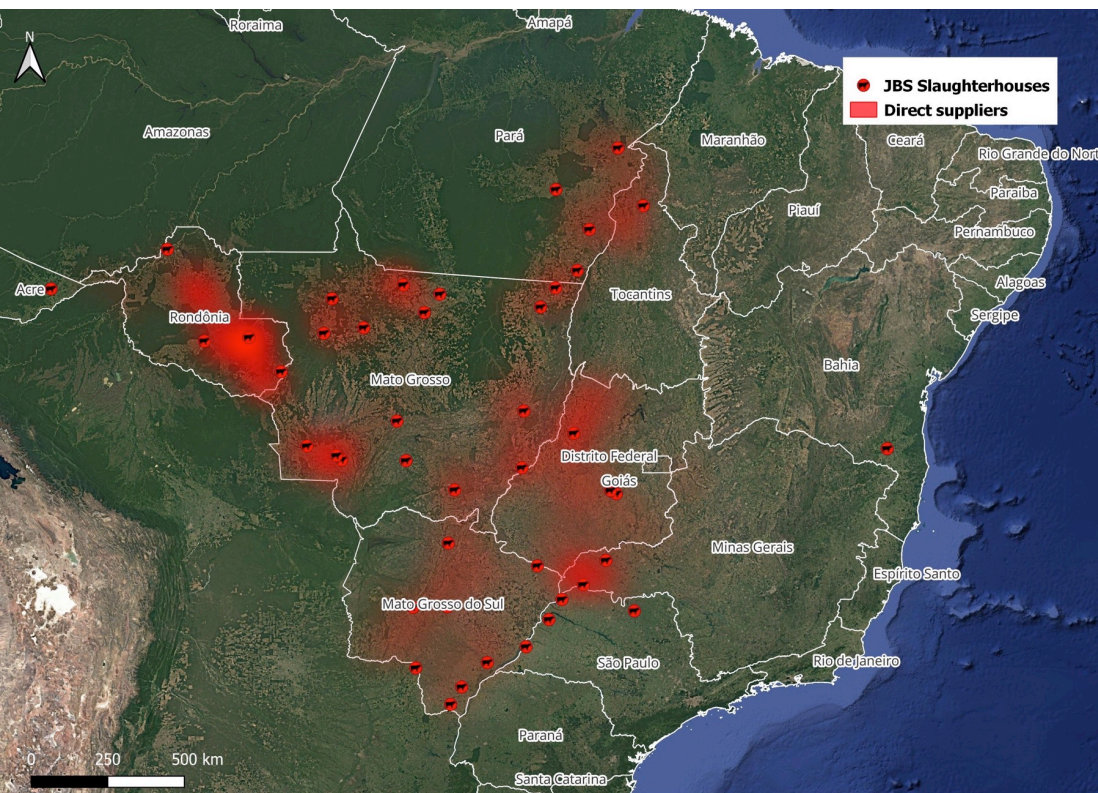


## JBS high-risk sourcing origins and assets for cattle

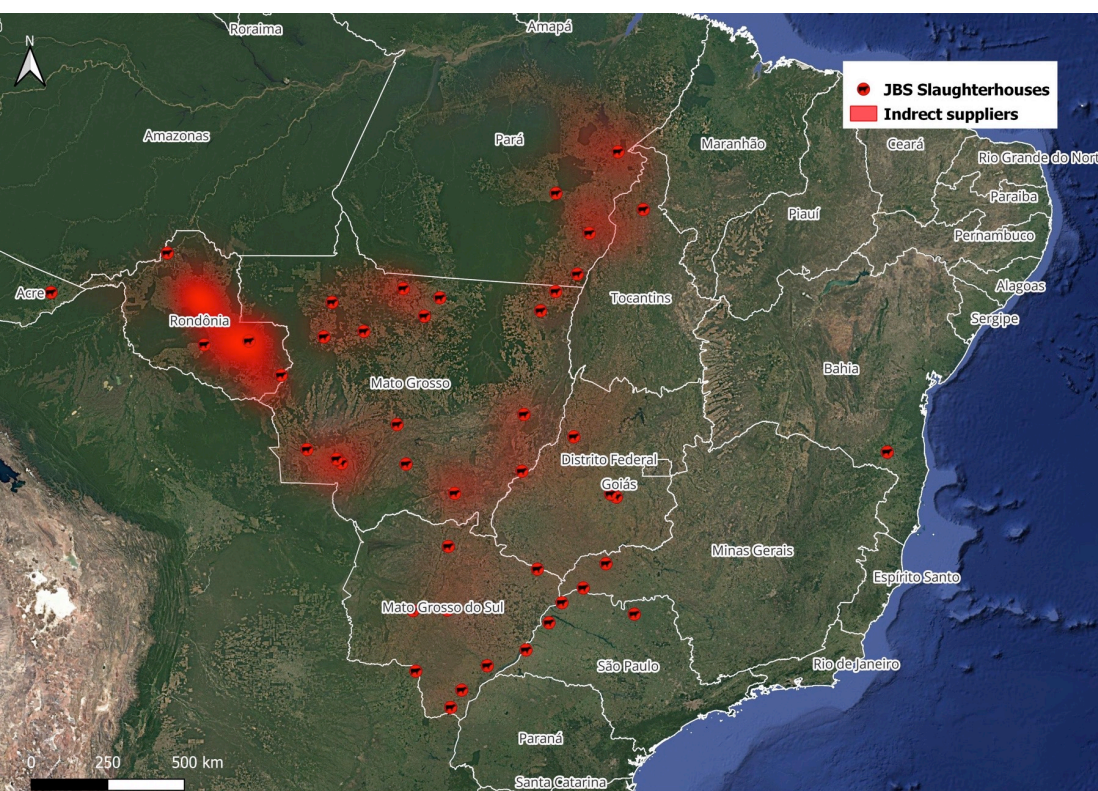
Brazil, the United States, Canada, and Australia are major JBS cattle supplying countries, but compared to Brazil, these countries are not, or less prone to tropical deforestation risk. Nevertheless, in Australia, beef-linked deforestation is reported. Unearthed [revealed](#) that beef farming in Queensland is driving significant deforestation, including in the habitats of threatened species, according to satellite analysis. According to the study, “global meat giant JBS, which has significant operations in the region, including two major feedlots – farming facilities where cattle are fattened up – was unable to say if it supplies meat from any of the properties identified.”

The remainder of this report will largely focus on Brazil, as a major deforestation-risk country linked to JBS.

## JBS beef assets in Brazil



**Figure 2: Locations of JBS slaughterhouses in Brazil, as well as the locations of a sample of 18,579 direct (on top) and 17,113 indirect (at the bottom) suppliers of JBS.** The brighter the colours, the higher the concentration of direct and indirect suppliers in the sample. Source: AidEnvironment, heatmaps are created with QGIS, and based on data from the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and animal transportation permits (GTA). For Rondônia, the numbers may represent a slight overestimation due to some data limitations. For more explanation, please approach the author.



AidEnvironment’s unique sample of direct and indirect suppliers of JBS in seven Brazilian states (Figure 2), [reveals](#) that buying zones of JBS are largely concentrated in Mato Grosso (46% of the sample), but generally spread over all the seven states. Moreover, deforestation risks linked to JBS’s indirect supply base are most relevant in Pará, a state in the Brazilian Amazon. JBS’s indirect supplier base is double the size of its direct supplier base in Pará, posing a significant deforestation risk, since the monitoring of indirect cattle supply chains is troubled by gaps and delays (see also previous policy page). AidEnvironment’s sample also [demonstrates](#) production hotspots and JBS dominance in various Brazilian municipalities, including Alta Floresta (MT), Campina Verde (MG), Cáceres (MT), Barra do Garças (MT), Vila Rica (MT), Cameirinho (MG), Pontes e Lacerda (MT), Jaura (MT), Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade (MT), and Rio Branco (MT).



## JBS Brazilian beef exports to and importing operators in the EU27

According to Brazilian shipment data, between 1 January 2022 and 31 March 2023, JBS exported **26,553 metric tons (MT) of frozen beef** (HS 0202) to the 27 EU member states and the UK. These volumes should be seen as a representative sample, which does not necessarily cover all traded volumes (a methods document can be shared on request) (Figure 3 below).

Top-15 exporters	Country of headquarter	Volumes (MT)	%*
JBS	Brazil	26,553	50%
Marfrig	Brazil	9,822	19%
Minerva	Brazil	8,243	16%
Prima Foods	U.S.	4,052	8%
Frigoestrela	Brazil	1,105	2%
Friboi (JBS)	Brazil	1,056	2%
Agra Foods	Brazil	796	2%
Frisa	Brazil	614	1%
Frigol	Brazil	414	1%
Barra Mansa	Brazil	58	<1%
Algimi Florestal Industria de Pisos de Madeira	Brazil	26	<1%
Longitude Global Logistica	Brazil	26	<1%
One Moving & Relocation	Brazil	17	<1%
Frigorifico Foresta	Brazil	9	<1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>52,792</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 3. Top-15 Brazilian exporters of frozen beef to EU 27 countries and the UK.** Source: Based on Brazilian shipment data for HS code 0202 (frozen beef) between 1Jan22-31March23 to EU27+UK. \*Percentage represents relative proportion of the total volumes identified; since this shipment data represents a sample, it will not cover all volumes imported by these exporters. The shipment data includes the following ports of maritime destination (selection on destination countries was not possible in this dataset): Algeciras; Antwerpen; Arhus (Aarhus); Canical; Constanta (Constantza); Felixstowe; Genoa Goteborg; Hamburg; Las Palmas; Leixoes; Lisboa; Livorno; London; Piraeus; Rotterdam; Santa Cruz De Tenerife; Thessaloniki (Salonica); Vado Ligure; and Valencia. Selection on ports of maritime destination may result in less or incomplete shipment records.

Among JBS's major EU importers in this period, the shipment data points to **JBS** itself (mostly imported in Rotterdam port in the Netherlands), **Bervini** (Italy), **Quabas group** (Italy), **Silca** (Italy), **Agro Co Di Giuseppe Comparoni** (Italy), **Egatesa** (Spain), **Frostmeat** (Germany), **Inalca Group** -Cremonini (Italy), **Montesano** (Spain), and **Jucarne** (Spain) (Figure 4).



**Figure 4: Major European importers of JBS Brazilian frozen beef, based on size (volumes) of imports. The larger the logo, the larger the imports.** Source: AidEnvironment, based on shipment data sample between 1 January 2022 and 31 March 2023, filtered for HS code 0202. There is no company logo of Agro Co Di Giuseppe Comparoni.

# JBS - Leather



## JBS high-risk sourcing origins and assets for leather

JBS Couros is the leather dedicated branch (and a major leather processing company) of JBS, which produces wet blue, wet white, crust and finished/prepared leather for the automotive, furniture, footwear and leather goods industries. JBS leather manufacturing facilities are certified suppliers by the Leather Working Group.

### JBS Couros in Brazil

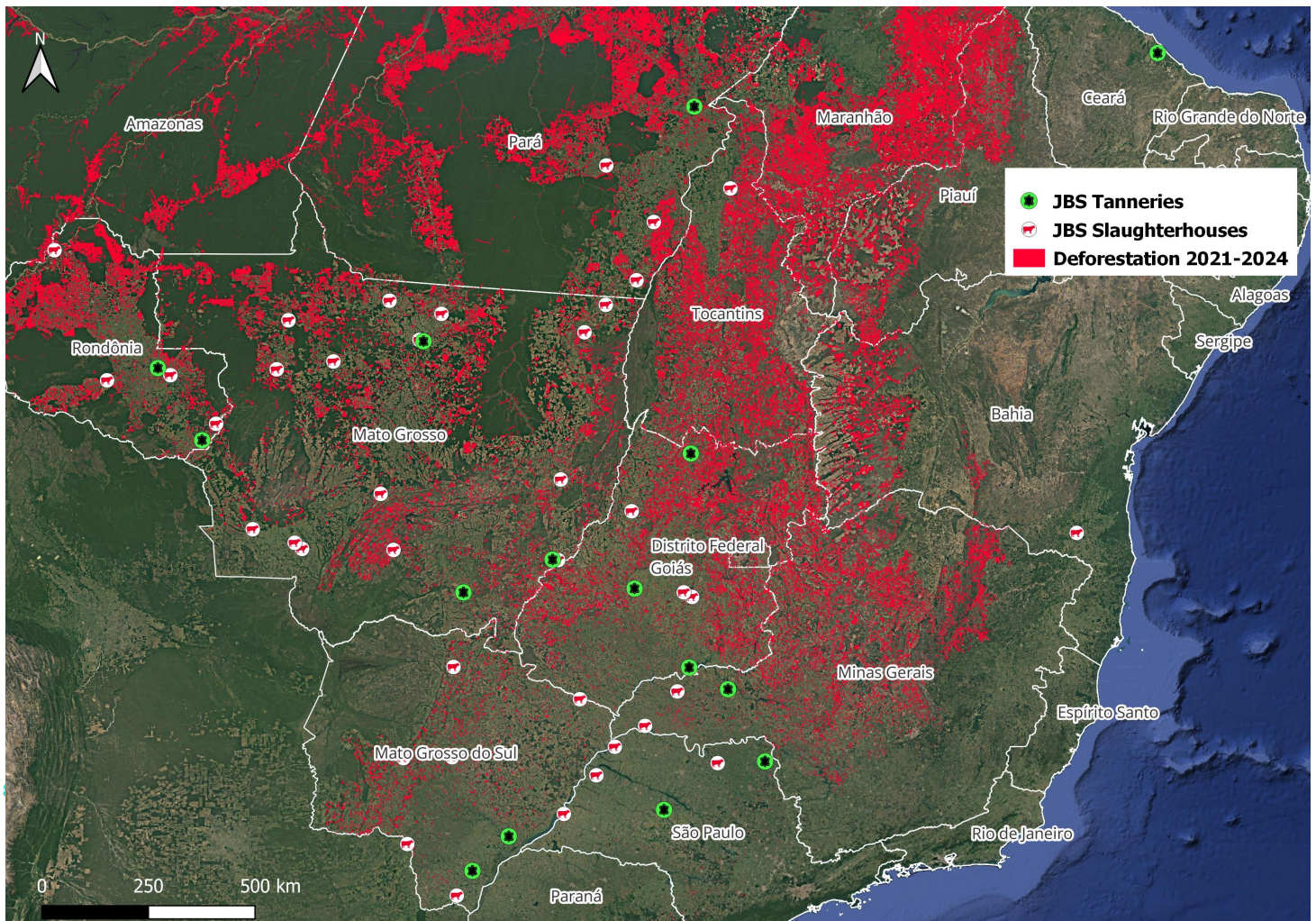
Figure 5 below, showing locations of JBS slaughterhouses and tanneries, reveals which tanneries have a high level of certainty of being connected to certain slaughterhouses, based on proximity. Since JBS operates a vertically integrated supply chain, the animals being slaughtered in JBS-owned slaughterhouses will most likely end up in the nearest JBS-owned tannery. The ones most directly exposed to deforestation are those in the areas near the deforestation frontier, and those where the company has a slaughterhouse close to the tannery. An earlier AidEnvironment – Rainforest Foundation Norway [study](#) found that six JBS tanneries have a high level of certainty of being connected to nine JBS-owned slaughterhouses in Brazil's Legal Amazon, that in turn, have a high risk of being connected to (illegal) Amazon deforestation. They are **JBS Colíder, Barra do Garças, Água Boa, Pedra Preta, and Alta Floresta in Mato Grosso; JBS Pimento Bueno, Vilhena, and São Miguel do Guaporé in Rondônia; and JBS Marabá in Pará.**

Since semi-finished leather products can travel significant distances, leather products linked to indirect deforestation in the Legal Amazon can also be [exported](#) from Brazilian states and municipalities in the South that are considered less deforestation-risk prone (e.g. São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul).



**Figure 6. Satellite images of JBS tannery in Colorado do Oeste, Rondônia state.** AidEnvironment used satellite imagery (here: Google maps, coordinates: -13.11, -60.49) to confirm the locations of the tanneries as they often demonstrate blue plastic-wrapped objects outside the buildings.

**Figure 5. Location of JBS Couros tanneries and JBS slaughterhouses linked to deforestation-risk areas.** Source: AidEnvironment, based on data from the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture; Prodes. We plotted the locations of all JBS tanneries in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes. Apart from JBS's company website, we relied on the Leather Working Group (LWG) website and government files as sources for identifying these locations.







## JBS Brazilian leather exports to and importing operators in the EU27

JBS Couros is among the largest Brazilian tanneries supplying tanned (wet blue) crust hides and skins (HS 4104) and prepared leather (HS 4107) to the European market. For wet blue leather, JBS is the second largest supplier to Europe between 2021-2023 (Figure 7 below) based on shipment records, while for prepared leather, JBS is the largest Brazilian exporter to the EU in this period (Figure 8 below). These volumes should be seen as a representative sample, which does not necessarily cover all traded volumes (a methods document can be shared on request).

Top-10 exporters	Volumes (MT)	%
Euro-América (logistics)	58,328	29.5%
JBS Couros	22,396	11.3%
Wave Logística Internacional (logistics)	20,863	10.6%
Coming Industria & Comércio De Couros	15,307	7.8%
BF Logistics (logistics)	15,105	7.6%
Durlicouros	14,937	7.6%
Minerva	11,789	6.0%
Fuga Couros	8,355	4.2%
Vancouros	3,399	1.7%
Marfrig Global Foods	3,139	1.6%
Other	23,882	12.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,500</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 7. Top-10 Brazilian exporters of tanned or crust bovine hides & skins (wet blue) to the EU market 2021-2023. Source: Shipment data Jan 2021 – August 2023, based on HS code 4104, from Brazil to EU27+UK+EFTA countries.

Top-10 exporters	Volumes (MT)	%
JBS	7,269	25.1%
Euro-América (logistics)	6,632	22.9%
BF Logistics (logistics)	3,339	11.5%
Easy Way (logistics)	1,932	6.7%
Mastrotto Group	1,638	5.7%
UTC International Logistics (logistics)	1,489	5.1%
Vancouros	1,484	5.1%
Durlicouros	1,228	4.2%
DB Schenker (logistics)	658	2.3%
Agro Latina (logistics)	456	1.6%
Other	2,808	9.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,933</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 8. Top-10 Brazilian exporters of prepared leather to the EU market 2021-2023. Source: Shipment data Jan 2021 – August 2023, based on HS code 4107, from Brazil to EU27+UK+EFTA countries.

Major EU recipients of Brazilian leather products from JBS Couros include Industrias MCB Foot (Spain), Conceria Priante – part of JBS Group (Italy), Peymapiel (Spain), Himolla Group (Germany), Lear (Germany), Ad Hulst (Netherlands), and Howe Leather (Slovakia) (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Top-7 EU importers of JBS Brazilian leather products. Source: Shipment data January 2021 – August 2023, based on HS codes 4104 and 4107, from Brazil to EU27+UK+EFTA countries.



## JBS high-risk sourcing origins and assets for poultry

JBS operates two business units linked to producing and selling poultry: Seara, in Brazil, and Pilgrim's Pride Corporation, working in North America, Central America, and Europe. While poultry is not further included in this report since it is not (yet) part of the EUDR, this page shows the location of JBS poultry slaughterhouses in Brazil (Figure 10). The company [states](#) to operate 30 poultry processing facilities in Brazil. The deforestation-risk linked to JBS's poultry business is mostly tied to the sourcing of **soybeans (meal/oilcake)** to feed the company's poultry (and pork) business.

### JBS Seara poultry assets in Brazil

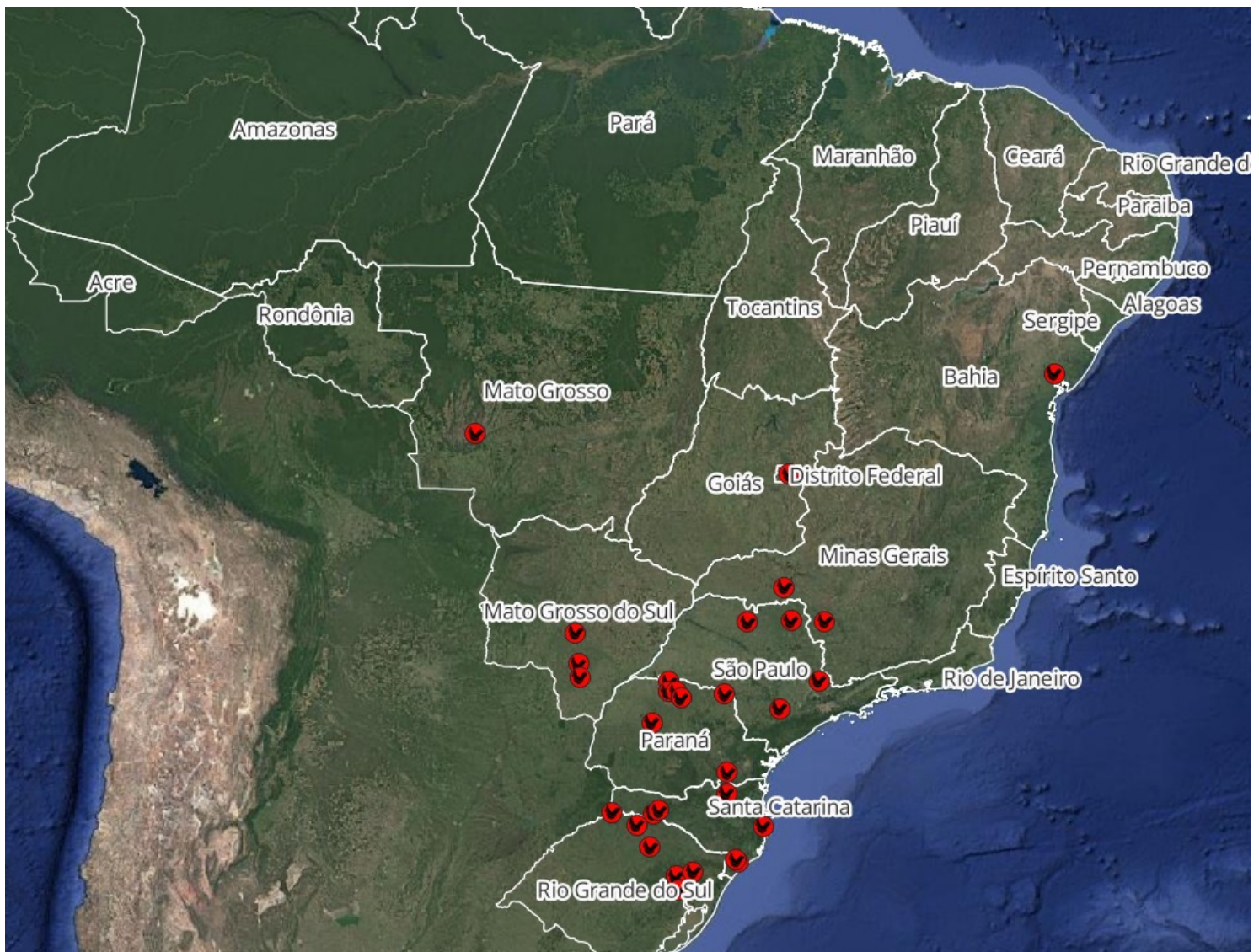


Figure 10. JBS poultry slaughterhouses in Brazil. Source: AidEnvironment, based on warehouse data ([SICARM, 2024](#))



## Seven likely noncompliant cattle case studies potentially linked to JBS

This section covers seven case studies of cattle farms with likely forest clearing since the EUDR cut-off date, potentially linked to JBS, that might be noncompliant with the EUDR if any beef or leather derived from cattle raised on the cleared plots would enter the EU market from January 2026 (Figure 11). The case studies cover case studies of deforestation and legality issues on various Brazilian cattle farms since the EUDR cut-off date (31 Dec 2020).

The report's case studies have been shared with JBS for further engagement on 4 March 2025, and the company's response has been integrated into the report.

JBS cattle case	Name property	Owner	Location (all in Brazil)	Page
1	Fazenda Lídia	Antonio Grejo Colonhezi / Antoninha Lidia Colonhezi / Marco Antonio Colonhezi	Nova Monte Verde, Mato Grosso	12
2	Fazenda Taiaman I	Lorenzo Sassard Lancia	Santo Antônio de Leverger, Mato Grosso	14
3	Fazenda Santo Antônio	Terêncio Vasconcelos Pinheiro / Delta PI Participações Ltda	São Félix do Xingu/Cumarú do Norte, Pará	16
4	Fazenda (Boa) Esperança	Raul Amaral Campos / Dora Nougues Amaral Campos	Santo Antônio Do Leverger/Barão do Melgaço, Mato Grosso	18
5	Fazenda Santa Ana	Agropecuária Santa Bárbara Xinguara (AgroSB)	Cumarú do Norte, Pará	20
6	Fazenda Serra Grande	Gabriel Augusto Camargos	Parauapebas, Pará	22
7	Fazenda Quatro/4 Irmãos	Nelson Tamelini	Parecis, Rondônia	24

Figure 11. Overview of cattle case studies potentially linked to JBS in this company profile



Location: Nova Monte Verde, Mato Grosso

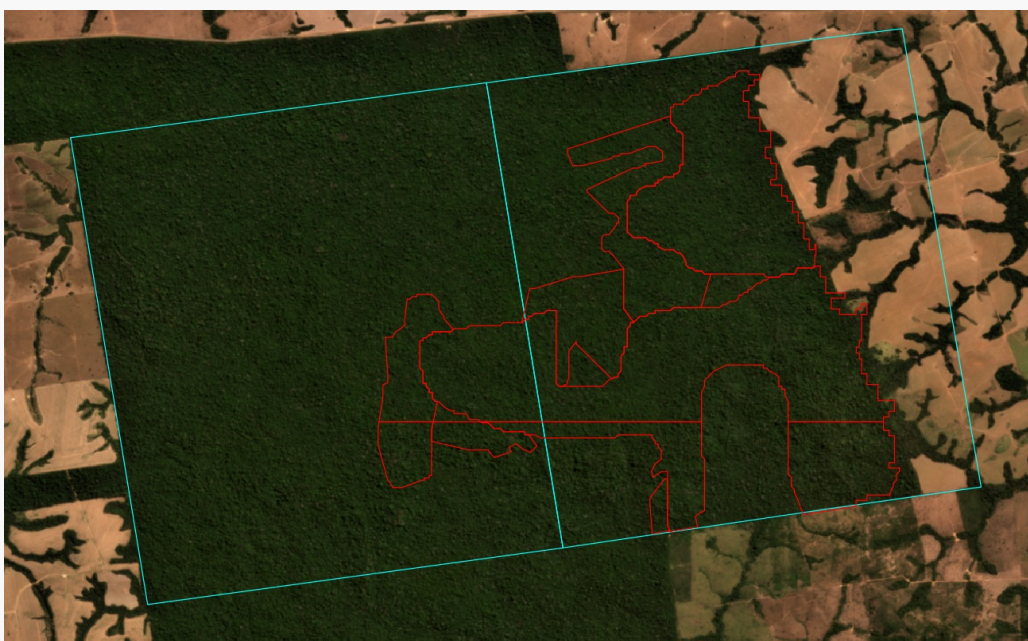
Biome: Amazon (Brazil)

Area property (ha): 4,679

Coordinates property: -9.9879, -57.2174

### Cleared Area

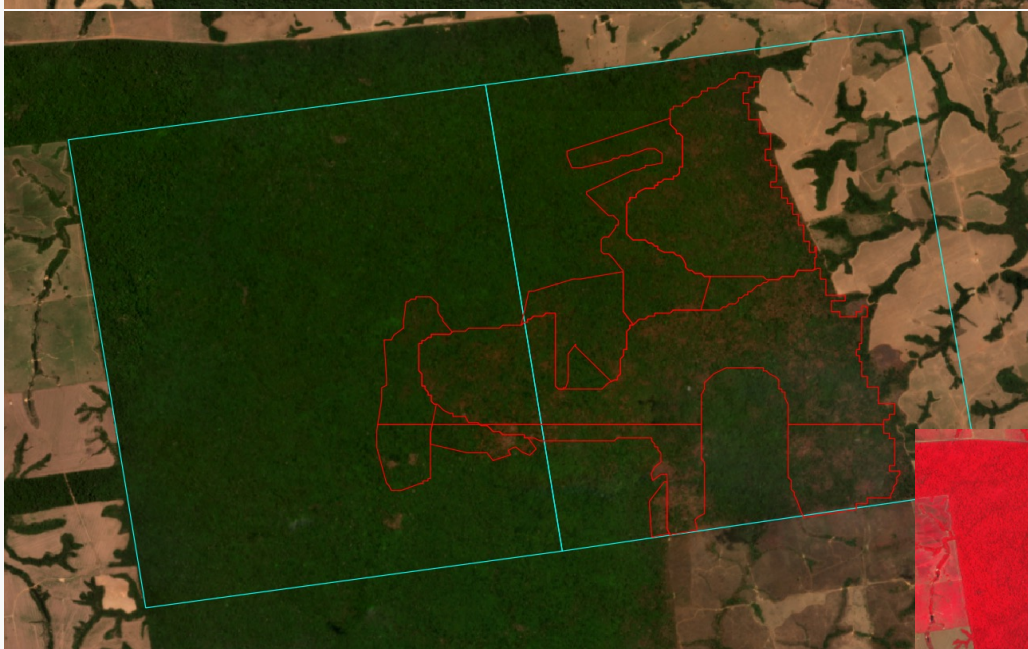
<b>1,270</b>	hectares	Period clearance: July to Oct 2024	Type of vegetation: Submontane Dense Humid Forest
<b>721,783</b>	tons of CO <sub>2</sub>		



July 2024

**Imagery:** An area of approx. 1,270 ha were cleared by fire between July and October 2024.  
Source: AidEnvironment.  
Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

All the 1,270 ha of native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is non-compliant with the EUDR



October 2024

**Processed satellite imagery.**  
Source: Copernicus browser.



## Fazenda Lídia

Lata esse QR Code utilizando seu Smartphone e saiba mais sobre a origem da carne que você está comprando



## Ownership &amp; Business relationship

<b>Owner:</b> Antonio Grejo Colonhezi / Antoninha Lidia Colonhezi / Marco Antonio Colonhezi	<b>JBS response:</b> In response to a draft version of seven beef and leather case studies shared with JBS on 4 March 2025, JBS states that Fazenda Lídia “does not violate any of the sector’s socio-environmental criteria (Beef on Track Protocol) or the JBS Responsible Purchasing Policy.” Moreover, the company states that “We did not identify the clearings mentioned for Lídia and Taiaman I farms”. AidEnvironment: JBS might not uncover the recent clearing since the company only relies on confirmed Brazilian INPE Prodes deforestation data, which can have a delay up to a year, and does not visually confirm the latest INPE Deter deforestation alerts and NASA VIIRS fire alerts.
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## Environmental sanctions

<b>Embargoes:</b>	Yes	Not on Fazenda Lídia, but historically five embargoes exist on linked farms Fazenda Charqueada and Fazenda São José do Apuy in Nova Monte Verde (MT) since 2006, and on unnamed farm in Uruara (PA) since 2019. Linked property Fazenda Terra Santa (Nova Monte Verde-MT) has an embargo issued in August 2024 by the Mato Grosso Environment Agency due to the deforestation of 17.5 hectares with the use of aerial spraying of pesticides (1).
<b>Environmental fines:</b>	Yes	Between 2006-2019, Ibama fined the owner of Fazenda Lídia seven times, totaling BRL 12.2 million, for clearing thousands hectares of Amazon forest.

## Case description

In line with earlier violations of Brazilian law by clearing significant hectares of Amazon forest without authorization on different farms (see “environmental sanctions” above), Fazenda Lídia has cleared 1,270 hectares of permanent Amazon forest between July and October 2024, therefore since the EUDR cut-off date of 30 December 2020. This is all considered forest under the EUDR definition of forest loss. No authorization for deforestation at Fazenda Lídia was identified in the public system of the Mato Grosso Environment Agency (1), which may suggest that the deforestation took place illegally.

Fazenda Lídia has directly supplied bovine animals to JBS slaughterhouses in Alta Floresta and Colíder, both in Mato Grosso (2), also in periods when there were multiple environmental fines and embargoes linked to Fazenda Lídia’s owner (3). In August 2024, Fazenda Lídia supplied JBS Alta Floresta (4), one month after the deforestation started at the property. JBS Friboi’s own tracking system indicates that by the end of 2024, Fazenda Lídia supplied cattle to JBS Alta Floresta (SIF code 4302), for instance on 2024/12/11 (5). Many Brazilian cattle farms have a relatively stable supplier-buyer relationship and supply the same meatpackers for multiple years. Companies such as JBS strive for and establish long-term contracts with suppliers to “strengthen and enhance the relationship with its suppliers” (6), therefore it is likely the relationship continues in 2025. AidEnvironment has earlier identified linkages to JBS Brazilian beef sold in Swedish and Dutch supermarkets and wholesalers stores (e.g. Metro-Makro) (7), therefore, JBS exports to Europe pose deforestation and legality risks under the EUDR.

Companies linked to the owner include Agropecuaria Lídia Ltda, Agropecuaria Vo Pedro Ltda, and Zeus Participacoes S/A. Apart from cattle farming, the first two companies are also involved in soy, corn, and rice production (8, 9).

- (1) <https://geoportal.sema.mt.gov.br/>, viewed in March 2025
- (2) Animal Transit Data (GTA data) Mato Grosso (undisclosed)
- (3) Ibama, online: <https://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/publico/areasembargadas/ConsultaPublicaAreasEmbargadas.php>, viewed in March 2025
- (4) Animal Transit Data (GTA data) Mato Grosso (undisclosed)
- (5) <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>, viewed in February 2025
- (6) <https://www.jbs.com.br/en/about/our-business/beef/>, viewed in February 2025
- (7) News articles based on joint work of AidEnvironment and World Animal Protection. Online in 2024: <https://veja.abril.com.br/coluna/radar-economico/holanda-vende-carne-oriunda-de-areas-desmatadas-na-amazonia-diz-relatorio/>, and <https://www.plurale.com.br/site/noticias-detalhes.php?cod=21749&codSecao=>
- (8) <https://www.consultasocio.com/g/sa/antonio-grejo-colonhezi>, viewed in February 2025
- (9) <https://cnpj.biz/47208230000104>, viewed in February 2025

# Fazenda Taiaman I



Location: Santo Antônio de Leverger, Mato Grosso

Biome: Pantanal (Brazil)

Area property (ha): 7,523

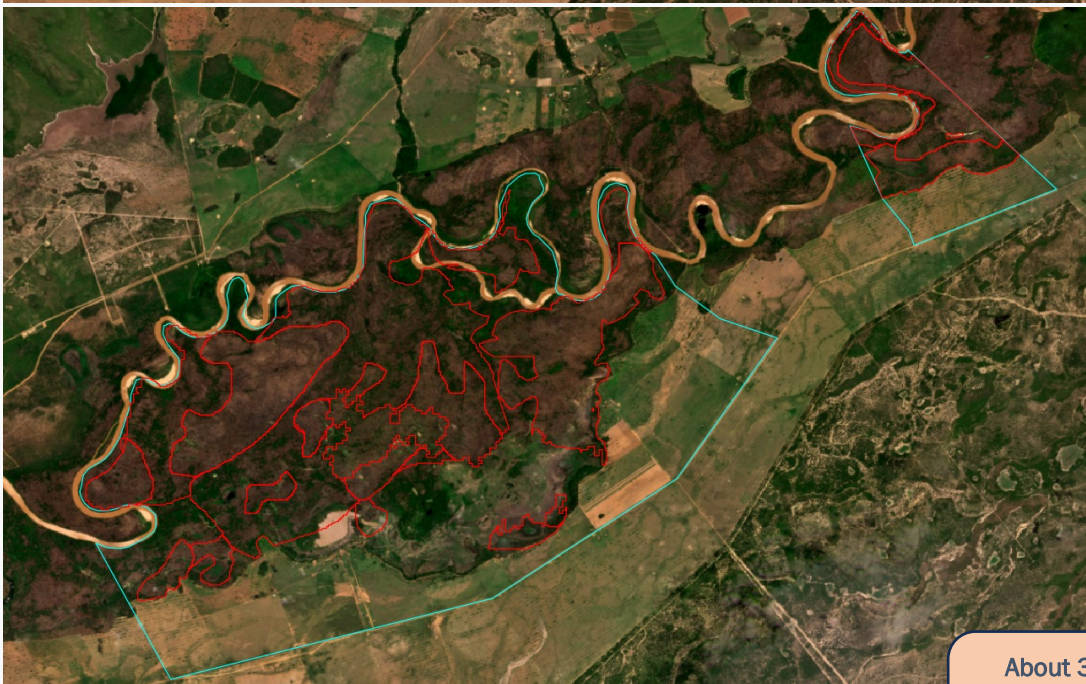
Coordinates property: -16.6548, -55.2547

Cleared Area			
3,772	hectares	Period clearance: August to November 2024	Type of vegetation: Contact between savanna and seasonal forest
1,693,288	tons of CO <sub>2</sub>		



August 2024

**Imagery: Fazenda Taiaman I in Santo Antônio de Leverger, Mato Grosso.** In blue indicated the farm boundaries. The clearing occurred by fire between August and November 2024, which can be seen from the clear fire marks, the darker areas in the farm. Source: AidEnvironment. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.



November 2024

About 3,597 ha of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is non-compliant with the EUDR

# Fazenda Taiaman I



## Ownership & Business relationship

<b>Owner:</b> Lorenzo Sassard Lancia	<b>JBS response:</b> In response to a draft version of seven beef and leather case studies shared with JBS on 4 March 2025, JBS states that Fazenda Taiaman I “does not violate any of the sector's socio-environmental criteria (Beef on Track Protocol) or the JBS Responsible Purchasing Policy.” Moreover, the company states that “We did not identify the clearings mentioned for Lídia and Taiaman I farms”. AidEnvironment: JBS might not uncover the recent clearing since the company only relies on confirmed Brazilian INPE Prodes deforestation data, which can have a delay up to a year, and does not visually confirm the latest INPE Deter deforestation alerts and NASA VIIRS fire alerts.
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## Environmental sanctions

<b>Embargoes:</b>	No	-
<b>Environmental fines:</b>	No	-

## Case description

About 3,772 hectares were cleared in Fazenda Taiaman I, owned by an Italian citizen (1), between August and October 2024, of which 3,597 of the native vegetation lost can be classified as forest under the EUDR (2). In 2022, a labour inspection operation conducted at Fazenda Taiaman revealed several irregularities, such as non-compliance with labor laws, including inadequate safety measures, lack of proper employment documentation, and violations related to working hours and compensation (3).

JBS Friboi sourced from Fazenda Taiaman I between 2010-2016 (4), while based on animal transit data this continued in 2018 and 2019 (5). For instance, between January 2018 and May 2019, Fazenda Taiaman I directly supplied 1,156 bovine animals to JBS's slaughterhouse in Pedra Preta. There is also a risk of indirect supply from Fazenda Taiaman I to JBS Pedra Preta in 2024, through Fazenda Rio Paraíso in Poxoréo (MT). In 2024, a supplier-buyer relationship exists between the farm under investigation and Fazenda Rio Paraíso, that in turn supplied animals for slaughter to JBS Pedra Preta in 2024. Finally, Fazenda Taiman I also indirectly supplied Marfrig (Várzea Grande-MT) in 2024 through Fazenda Rio Paraíso (Poxoréo-MT). Many Brazilian cattle farms have a relatively stable supplier-buyer relationship and supply the same meatpackers for multiple years. Companies such as JBS strive for and establish long-term contracts with suppliers to “strengthen and enhance the relationship with its suppliers” (6). If JBS continued with the sourcing from this farm and will supply the beef or related leather products to the EU market after 30 December 2025, this would likely create noncompliance issues under both the EUDR legality and deforestation requirements.

JBS's slaughterhouse in Pedra Preta is a likely supplier to JBS's subsidiary and tannery in Pedra Preta, known as BrazService Wet Leather (7), considering the short distance (distance < 5 km) to the tannery, JBS's vertically integrated supply chain, and the fact this is the only tannery in the municipality (8). Based on shipment data, this tannery is linked to leather imports of several large importing companies in the EU, such as footwear company MCB Foot (Spain), Paymapiel (Spain), and furniture upholstery Ad Hulst (Netherlands) (9). For the Netherlands, Ad Hulst Leather Group B.V. is the largest recipient (and EUDR operator) of prepared leather products from BrazService: the furniture company imported 721 MT from Brazservice Wet Leather SA (based in Pedra Preta in Mato Grosso) and JBS SA in mainly 2021 and 2023. Further AidEnvironment investigation on the supply chain revealed that Ad Hulst leather products are found in the largest furniture stores in the Netherlands, including the furniture stores of Piet Klerkx, Goossens, Lederland, and Montèl (10).

(1) Undisclosed fiscal document

(2) EU Forest Observatory Map

(3) <https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/assuntos/inspecao-do-trabalho/areas-de-atuacao/operacoes-2022/op-70-de-2022-l-s-l-fazenda-taiaman.pdf>, viewed in February 2025.

(4) <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>, viewed in February 2025.

(5) Animal Transit Data (GTA data)

(6) <https://www.jbs.com.br/en/about/our-business/beef/>, viewed in February 2025.

(7) <https://www.leatherworkinggroup.com/get-involved/our-community/certified-suppliers/jbs-sa-pedra-preta-brazservice-wet-leather-sa-bra017/>

(8) <https://aidenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Hide-on-the-Highway-2.pdf>

(9) Ibid.

(10) Ibid.

# Fazenda Santo Antônio

Leia esse QR Code utilizando seu Smartphone e saiba mais sobre a origem da carne que você está comprando



Location: São Félix do Xingu/Cumaru do Norte, Pará

Biome: Amazon (Brazil)

Area property (ha): 35,316

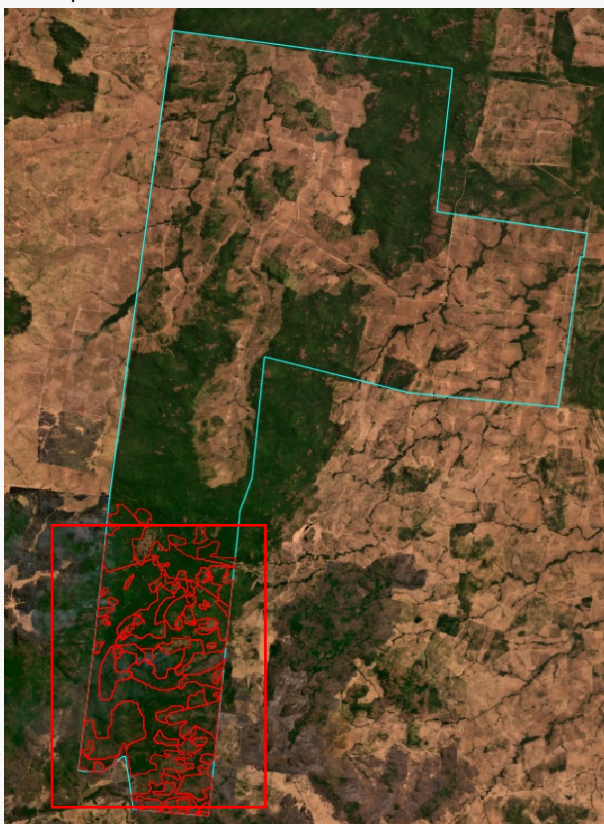
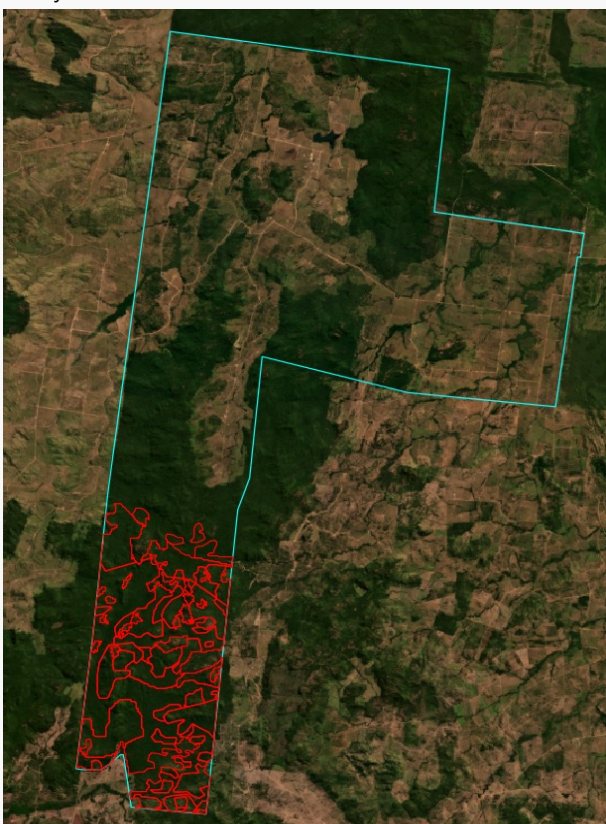
Coordinates property: -9.0069, -51.6174

## Cleared Area

<b>5,953</b> hectares	Period clearance: July to September 2024	Type of vegetation: Contact between rainforest and seasonal forest
<b>2,742,428</b> tons of CO <sub>2</sub>		

July 2024

September 2024



Processed satellite imagery. Source: Copernicus browser.

Imagery: Fazenda Santo Antônio, before and after clearing. Clearing by fire, between July and September 2024 Source: AidEnvironment. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.



All of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is **non-compliant with the EUDR**



# Fazenda Santo Antônio



## Ownership & Business relationship

<b>Owner:</b> Terêncio Vasconcelos Pinheiro / Delta PI Participações Ltda	<b>JBS response:</b> <i>In response to a draft version of seven beef and leather case studies shared with JBS on 4 March 2025, JBS states that the Santo Antônio farm “does not violate any of the sector’s socio-environmental criteria (Beef on Track Protocol) or the JBS Responsible Purchasing Policy.” Moreover, the company states that “In accordance with Brazilian law, Santo Antônio farm has approved a TCA by which it commits to restore cleared forest and is therefore compliance with both the protocol and JBS’s policy.”</i> AidEnvironment: Nevertheless, despite Brazilian legislation, JBS’s policy or TCA, any clearing of forest vegetation after the EUDR cut-off date resulting in products entering the EU market after January 2026 would be noncompliant with the EUDR.
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## Environmental sanctions

<b>Embargoes:</b>	No	-
<b>Environmental fines:</b>	Yes	Received a BRL 40,000 fine in 2018 for clearing flora in Marabá municipality in Pará

## Case description

The owner of Fazenda Santo Antônio operates 20 cattle farms in Pará, and he seems to be moving cattle between his farms before sending it to various JBS slaughterhouses. For instance, between 16 February 2023 and 16 March 2023, he supplied 430 bovine animals for fattening from the farm in this case study, Fazenda Santo Antônio (Cumaru Do Norte – PA), to Fazenda Nossa Senhora da Guia (Santa Maria Das Barreiras – PA) with similar ownership (1). In turn, he supplied 52 animals for slaughter from that farm Fazenda Nossa Senhora da Guia to JBS’s Redenção slaughterhouse between 26/4/2023 and 12/7/2023, and 243 bovine animals for slaughter between 29/8/2022 and 3/1/2023 to JBS Santana do Araguaia. While the latter dates were before the transfer of cattle between his farms, it is likely that there will be continued supplier-buyer relationships between these farms and the various JBS slaughterhouses. Many Brazilian cattle farms have a relatively stable supplier-buyer relationship and supply the same meatpackers for multiple years. Companies such as JBS strive for and establish long-term contracts with suppliers to “strengthen and enhance the relationship with its suppliers” (2). The linkages between the cleared farm and JBS are also confirmed in JBS’s own tracking system, for instance on 2022/08/07, Fazenda Santo Antônio supplied cattle to JBS Santana do Araguaia (SIF code 1110) (3).

Between July and September 2024, Fazenda Santo Antônio cleared 5,953 hectares of native vegetation by means of fire. All the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is non-compliant with the EUDR (4). According to data of Sinaflor (2024), there seems to be no valid “plant suppression authorization” (5).

In 2013, the property obtained a rural activity license to start its cattle ranching activities (6). At the time, the cattle rancher had to restore 1,039 hectares of native vegetation in the property’s permanent preservation area. The CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) of the property is registered in the name of the company Delta PI Participações Ltda (7), owned by the Vasconcelos Pinheiro family (8). The owner of the farm operates about 20 other active companies, including Vasco Agropecuaria e Participacoes Ltda, Comercio e Servicos Ltda, Cal+ Ltda, Agroboi Comercio de Produtos Agropecuarios Ltda, Pinheiro Agropecuaria e Reflorestamento Ltda, Paraíso Participacoes e Empreendimentos Ltda, Buzios Agricola Ltda, Pinheiro Floresta Ltda (9). Being linked to various wood companies, the owner of the farm is also allegedly linked to illegal logging (10).

- (1) Animal Transit Data (GTA)
- (2) <https://www.jbs.com.br/en/about/our-business/beef/>, viewed in February 2025.
- (3) <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>
- (4) EU Forest Observatory Map
- (5) <http://alerta.mapbiomas.org/> (data layer Sinaflor, assessed in February 2025).
- (6) License Fazenda Santa Antônio (undisclosed)
- (7) <https://monitoramento.semas.pa.gov.br/ldi/pesquisa/pesquisarComCar?codigolmovel=PA-1502764-8DD0.2995.7718.4D44.BC3C.B6CA.B7EF.8CEC>
- (8) [https://solucoes.receita.fazenda.gov.br/servicos/cnpjreva/cnpjreva\\_solicitacao.asp](https://solucoes.receita.fazenda.gov.br/servicos/cnpjreva/cnpjreva_solicitacao.asp) (CNPJ: 17.409.337/0001-50)
- (9) <https://www.consultasocio.com/q/sa/terencio-vasconcelos-pinheiro?page=3>, viewed in February 2025.
- (10) Ucho.Info, 22 October 2020, online: <https://ucho.info/2020/10/22/fazenda-ibicaba-quando-os-crimes-contra-o-meio-ambiente-sao-cometidos-alem-do-fogo-no-pantanal/>, viewed in February 2025.

# Fazenda (Boa) Esperança



**Location:** Santo Antônio Do  
Leverger/Barão do Melgaço, Mato Grosso  
**Area property (ha):** 9,332

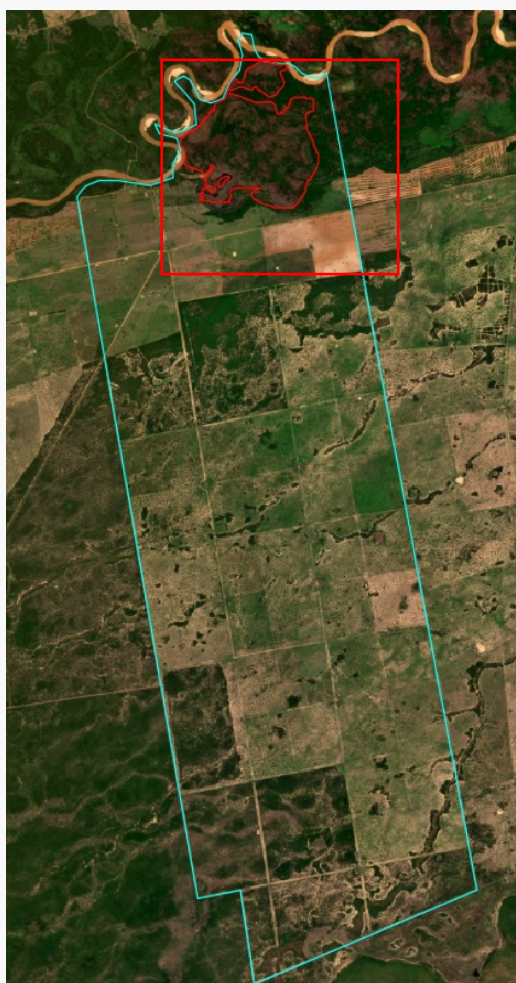
**Biome:** Pantanal (Brazil)

**Coordinates property:** -16.8071, -55.5401

Cleared Area			
515	hectares	<b>Period clearance:</b> September to November 2024	<b>Type of vegetation:</b> Seasonal semideciduous alluvial forest
216,460	tons of CO <sub>2</sub>		

September 2024

November 2024



515 ha of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is **non-compliant with the EUDR**



**Imagery: Fazenda Esperança, before (photo top left) and after (photo top middle) clearing.** The clearing occurred by fire, between September to November 2024 (in the northern part of the farm fire marks are visible, photo bottom). It is unclear whether there is a current embargo on the farm. The top right photo, based on 2024 Mabiomas Alerta data, indicates the existence of an embargoed area in the southern part of the farm. However, Ibama does not seem to reveal any current embargo in Fazenda Esperança. There has been a historical embargo in Fazenda Boa Esperança since 2011, which geographical coordinates are similar to those of Fazenda Esperança, but it seems no longer active since 2016. Sources: [Mapbiomas](#), [Ibama](#), AidEnvironment. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

# Fazenda (Boa) Esperança



## Ownership & Business relationship

<b>Owner:</b> Raul Amaral Campos / Dora Nougues Amaral Campos	<b>JBS response:</b> In response to a draft version of seven beef and leather case studies shared with JBS on 4 March 2025, JBS states that “We did not identify purchases from Boa Esperança farm.” <b>AidEnvironment response:</b> this might relate to the unclarity of the name of this farm, that seems to have changed from Fazenda Boa Esperança to Fazenda Esperança.
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## Environmental sanctions

<b>Embargoes:</b>	No	Historical embargo on Fazenda Boa Esperança, but released since 2016
<b>Environmental fines:</b>	Yes	In 2011, the owner of Fazenda (Boa) Esperança has received a fine of BRL 11 million for destroying 2,205 hectares of native vegetation on Fazenda Boa Esperança in municipality Barão do Melgaço, subject to special preservation "Pantanal" without authorization

## Case description

Fazenda Esperança, a farm located in both municipalities Santo Antônio Do Leverger and Barão do Melgaço in Mato Grosso, cleared 515 hectares between September to November 2024. The clearing can be considered forest vegetation under the FAO definition of forest and in the scope of the EUDR (1). Despite a possible embargo in part of the farm (see previous page), JBS directly sourced cattle from this farm in 2018 and 2019 (2), and indirectly in 2024. For instance, between 2/1/2018 and 5/2/2019, Fazenda Esperança in Santo Antônio Do Leverger supplied 613 bovine animals for slaughter to JBS's slaughterhouse Pedra Preta in Mato Grosso (3). Moreover, indirectly, there is a link between Fazenda Esperança and JBS Pedra Petra and JBS Barra Do Garça in 2024 through Haras Fazenda Itapaje Vii in Rondonópolis in Mato Grosso. The latter farm sourced 680 bovine animals from Fazenda Esperança between 2018-2024 and is a supplier of the aforementioned JBS slaughterhouses in 2024, as well as of Marfrig Global Foods.

JBS's slaughterhouse in Pedra Preta is a likely supplier to JBS's subsidiary and tannery in Pedra Preta, known as BrazService Wet Leather (4), considering the short distance (distance < 5 km) to the tannery, JBS's vertically integrated supply chain, and the fact this is the only tannery in the municipality (5). Based on shipment data, this tannery is linked to leather imports of several large importing companies in the EU, such as footwear company MCB Foot (Spain), Paymapiel (Spain), and furniture upholstery Ad Hulst (Netherlands) (5). For the Netherlands, Ad Hulst Leather Group B.V. is the largest recipient (and EUDR operator) of prepared leather products from BrazService: the furniture company imported 721 MT from Brazservice Wet Leather SA (based in Pedra Preta in Mato Grosso) and JBS SA in mainly 2021 and 2023. Further AidEnvironment investigation on the supply chain revealed that Ad Hulst leather products are found in the largest furniture stores in the Netherlands, including the furniture stores of Piet Klerkx, Goossens, Lederland, and Montêl (5).

According to the CAR of the property, Fazenda Esperança is registered in the name of the Amaral Campos family (6). The family has also properties in Bolívia (7), cultivating soy in Santa Cruz de La Sierra (8). The Fazenda Esperança is part of Fazenda Pantaneira Sustentável project (9), created to help rural producers in Mato Grosso's Pantanal biome to develop rural activities in a sustainable way. The project is coordinated by rural producers' organizations of the state, such as the Mato Grosso Federation of Agriculture and Livestock and the Mato Grosso Breeders' Association (10). The commercial relations between Brazilian meatpackers, such as JBS, and Fazenda Esperança are also mentioned in a Greenpeace study, which highlighted the deforestation that took place on the property in 2011 (11). Amaral Campos family also owns a slaughterhouse specializing in the production of alligator meat in Corumbá, in the Pantanal region of southern Mato Grosso do Sul (12).

(1) EU Forest Observatory Map

(2) <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>, viewed in February 2025.

(3) Animal Transit Data (GTA)

(4) <https://www.leatherworkinggroup.com/get-involved/our-community/certified-suppliers/jbs-sa-pedra-preta-brazservice-wet-leather-sa-bra017/>

(5) <https://aidenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Hide-on-the-Highway-2.pdf>

(6) CAR registration file (undisclosed, but available).

(7) <https://fps.sistemafamato.org.br/propriedade/fazenda-esperanca/>

(8) <https://dialogosdosul.operamundi.uol.com.br/fazendeiros-multados-por-desmatamento-no-pantanal-avancam-rumo-bolivia-e-paraguai/>

(9) <https://fps.sistemafamato.org.br/propriedade/>

(10) <https://fps.sistemafamato.org.br/o-projeto/>

(11) [https://www.greenpeace.org.br/hubfs/Relatorio\\_Fazendo\\_Picadinho\\_do\\_Pantanal\\_2021.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.org.br/hubfs/Relatorio_Fazendo_Picadinho_do_Pantanal_2021.pdf)

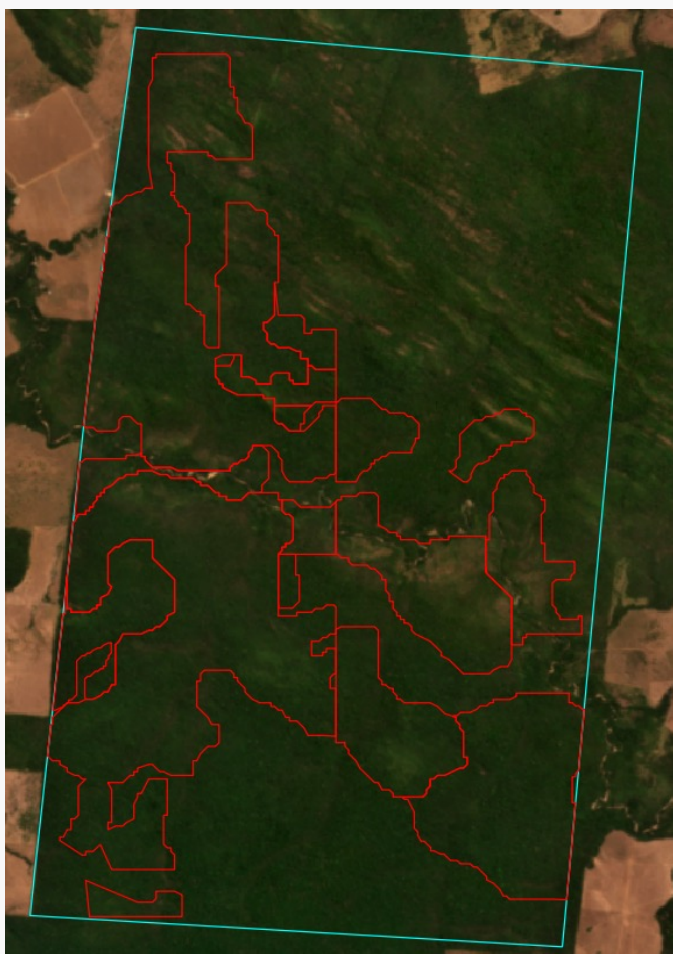
(12) <https://caimasul.com/> (CNPJ: 18.552.925/0001-00)



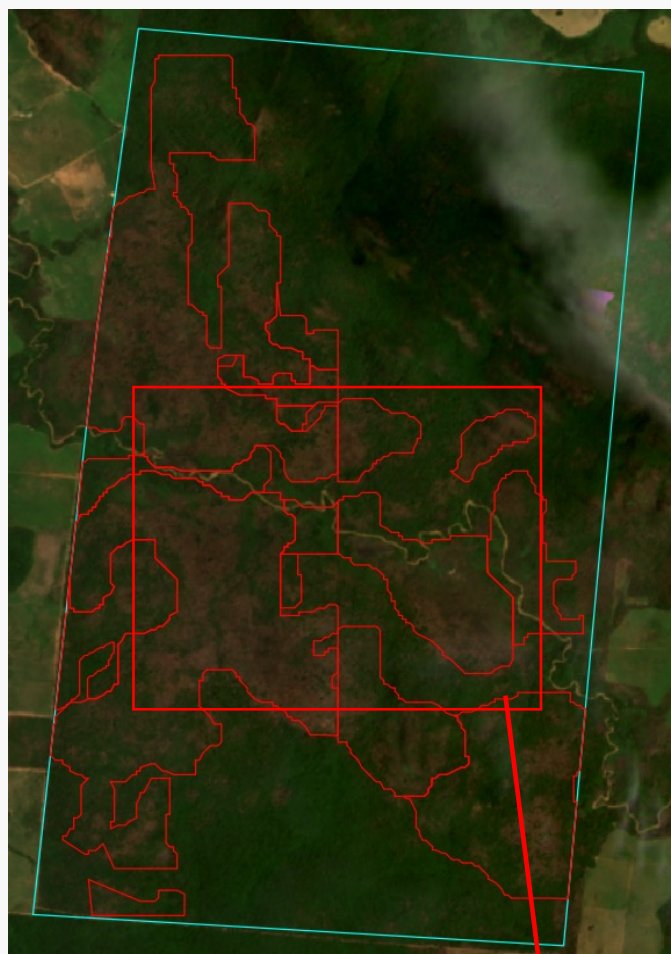
Location: Cumaru do Norte, Pará  
 Area property (ha): 5,598

Biome: Amazon (Brazil)  
 Coordinates property: -8.9128, -51.2527

Cleared Area			
2,510	hectares	Period clearance:	Type of vegetation:
1,250,917	tons of CO <sub>2</sub>	September to November 2024	Open Submontane Humid Forest

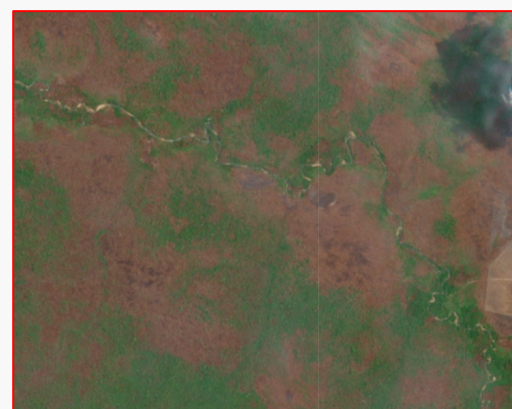


September 2024



November 2024

**Imagery on top: Fazenda Santa Ana, before and after clearing.** The clearing occurred by fire, between September and November 2024.  
 Source: AidEnvironment. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.



About 2,352 ha of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is non-compliant with the EUDR

**Image bottom left:** According to the CAR, there are two different Fazenda Santa Ana farms. Both are declared by AgroSB and are bordering properties. The rectangle shaped registry is the farm with clearance by fire. **Image bottom right:** Situation after the fires.

## Fazenda Santa Ana



## Ownership &amp; Business relationship

<b>Owner:</b> Agropecuária Santa Bárbara Xinguara (AgroSB)	<b>JBS response:</b> In response to a draft version of seven beef and leather case studies shared with JBS on 4 March 2025, JBS states that "the Santa Ana, Serra Grande and 4 Irmãos farms are blocked, and we do not purchase from these locations. The three farms overlap with the official deforestation data that we use in our protocol, violating our Sustainable Purchasing Policy." AidEnvironment response: Nevertheless, indirectly JBS seems to have continued sourcing from Fazenda Santa Ana, at least till 2023.
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## Environmental sanctions

<b>Embargoes:</b>	No	AgroSB has a track record of embargoes, but none are currently active.
<b>Environmental fines:</b>	Yes	AgroSB has a track record of environmental fines. While no farm is specified, in 2017, the company received a total of BRL 72 million fines (8 fines) for various environmental violations including unauthorized deforestation in Cumaru do Norte-PA. In 2024, the company received a BRL 1.4 million fine in Marabá-PA.

## Case description

Between September to November 2024, Fazenda Santa Ana, owned by company AgroSB (1), cleared 2,510 hectares of native vegetation by means of fire, of which 2,352 ha is likely non-compliant with the EUDR (2). According to data of Sinaflor (2024), there seems to be no valid "plant suppression authorization" (3). Fazenda Santa Ana and several other AgroSB-owned farms have consistently supplied JBS between 2019-2023 and have likely continued this after 2023 (latest data available). For instance, Fazenda Santa Ana directly supplied cattle to Fazenda Nova Vida, also owned by AgroSB, in Santana do Araguaia (Pará). In turn, between June 2020 and January 2023, Fazenda Nova Vida supplied 11,620 bovine animals for slaughter to JBS Santana do Araguaia (4). The linkages between Fazenda Santa Ana and JBS are also confirmed in JBS's own tracking system, for instance on 5/8/2019, when Fazenda Santo Ana supplied cattle to JBS Santana do Araguaia (SIF code 1110) (5). Fazenda Santa Ana also indirectly supplied JBS Redenção between 2020-2022, through Fazenda Esperito Santo in Xinguara in Pará (similar ownership). Before the detected deforestation, 98,8% of Fazenda Santa Ana was remnants of native vegetation (6). According to a document from the Environmental Agency of Pará, AgroSB signalled in 2023 that part of Fazenda Santa Ana would serve as an environmental reserve compensation area for other group properties: Fazenda Mato Dentro (Santana do Araguaia-PA) and Fazenda Moça Nua (Xinguara-PA) (7).

AidEnvironment has reported several times on noncompliance by AgroSB (8). The company is under scrutiny for various environmental violations, confirmed by significant Ibama fines (see above). AgroSB, a company involved in cattle, soy, and corn production, was the second largest deforestator in Brazil in the last 25 years based on Ibama's environmental fines database, with a BRL 83 million amount in fines in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2017 (9). The company is the co-owner of a conglomerate of six properties named Fazendas Lagoa do Triunfo I-VI (10), totalling 145,000 ha (11). There was continuous deforestation and fire in Lagoa do Triunfo farms in 2019 and 2020, next to significant alleged social and criminal behavior of the company including slave labor and money laundering (12, 13, 14). In 2012, five workers were rescued from slave labour conditions in a farm controlled by AgroSB (15). AgroSB's cattle supply is directly and indirectly linked to the world's largest meatpackers JBS, Minerva, Frigol, and Marfrig (16). Considering the many controversies surrounding AgroSB, it seems questionable that JBS continues its supply chain relationship with this company.

- (1) Ownership confirmed in various sources, including rural cadaster systems (SIGEF, SNCI), the CAR, and <https://intelligen.com.br/empresa/fazenda-santa-ana-agroSB-agropecuaria-sa-07336695002846> (viewed in Feb 2025)
- (2) EU Forest Observatory Map
- (3) <http://alerta.mapbiomas.org/> (data layer Sinaflor, assessed in February 2025).
- (4) Animal Transit Data (GTA)
- (5) <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>
- (6) <https://monitoramento.semas.pa.gov.br/ldi/pesquisa/pesquisarComCar?codigolmovel=PA-1502764-A501.CE60.5884.48A4.B90F.1185.61FC.DE98>
- (7) Files compensacao\_fazendasantaana\_1 and compensacao\_fazendasantaana\_2 (undisclosed, but available)
- (8) For example, AidEnvironment RDM report 4 (August 2022), online: [https://aidenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Annex\\_4\\_LIFE\\_RDM\\_Report\\_4\\_Aug2022\\_UPDATED\\_Dec22-1.pdf](https://aidenvironment.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Annex_4_LIFE_RDM_Report_4_Aug2022_UPDATED_Dec22-1.pdf)
- (9) <https://theintercept.com/2020/01/31/majores-desmatadores-amazonia/>
- (10) <https://agroSB.com.br>
- (11) <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/jul/02/revealed-amazon-deforestation-driven-global-greed-meat-brazil>
- (12) <https://www.mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/RR-Special-Fires-Brazil-part-22.pdf>
- (13) [http://www.mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/RR\\_Report\\_June\\_2020.pdf](http://www.mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/RR_Report_June_2020.pdf)
- (14) [http://www.mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/Rapid-Response\\_Soy-and-Cattle\\_Special-Report\\_Fires\\_Sept-2019.pdf](http://www.mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/Rapid-Response_Soy-and-Cattle_Special-Report_Fires_Sept-2019.pdf)
- (15) <https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2012/04/fazenda-com-escravos-e-controlada-por-familia-de-daniel-dantas/><https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/jul/02/revealed-amazon-deforestation-driven-global-greed-meat-brazil>
- (16) [http://www.mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/Rapid-Response\\_Soy-and-Cattle\\_Report-6.pdf](http://www.mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/Rapid-Response_Soy-and-Cattle_Report-6.pdf)



# Fazenda Serra Grande

Location: Parauapebas, Pará

Biome: Amazon (Brazil)

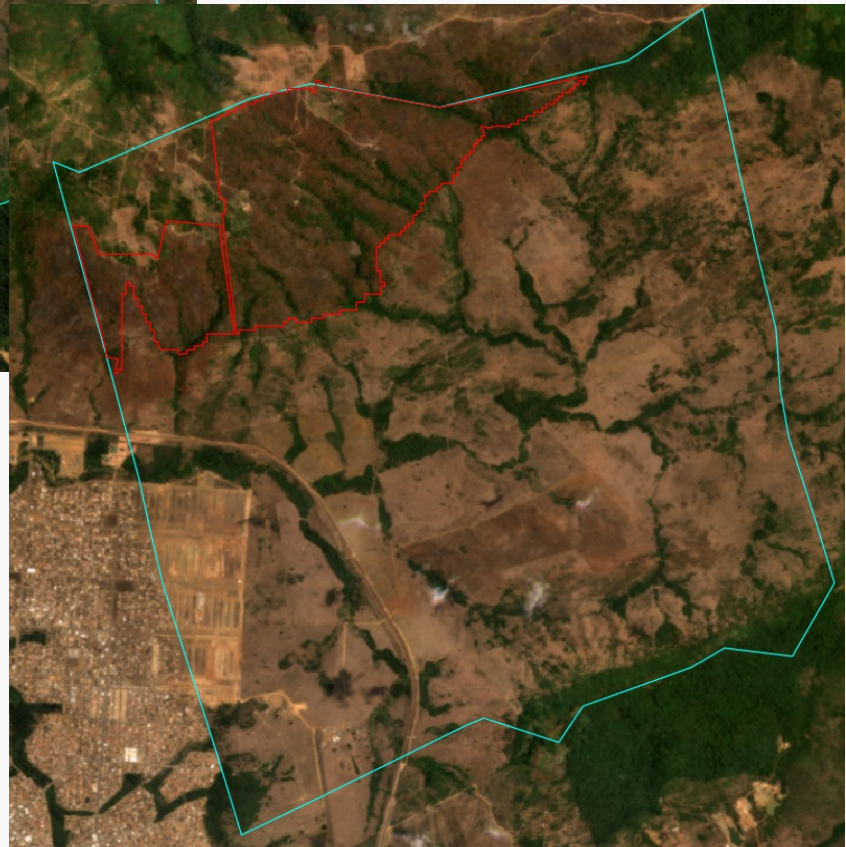
Area property (ha): 2,314

Coordinates property: -6.0423, -49.8318

Cleared Area			
334	hectares	Period clearance: June to October 2024	Type of vegetation: Submontane Dense Humid Forest
189,823	tons of CO <sub>2</sub>		



June 2024



October 2024

**Imagery: Fazenda Serra Grande, before and after clearing.** The clearing occurred by fire, between June and October 2024. Of the 334 hectares cleared by fire, about 29 ha were detected by Prodes in 2024. Source: AidEnvironment. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

About 67 ha of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is non-compliant with the EUDR

# Fazenda Serra Grande

Lata esse QR Code utilizando seu Smartphone e saiba mais sobre a origem da carne que voce esta comprando



## Ownership & Business relationship

### Owner:

Gabriel Augusto Camargos

**JBS response:** In response to a draft version of seven beef and leather case studies shared with JBS on 4 March 2025, JBS states that "the Santa Ana, Serra Grande and 4 Irmãos farms are blocked, and we do not purchase from these locations. The three farms overlap with the official deforestation data that we use in our protocol, violating our Sustainable Purchasing Policy." AidEnvironment response: Indirectly, the farm might still supply JBS, as at least till the end of 2022, indirect supply chain links in Tier-1 were found. JBS does not seem to check its indirect Tier-2, Tier-3 and further supply chain links (see policy section).

## Environmental sanctions

**Embargoes:** No -

**Environmental fines:** Yes

Was on the list of slave labour in 2013. Environmental fine of BRL 60,000 for Fazenda Cajazeiras in 2017 in São Felix do Xingu-PA for breaking an embargo

## Case description

The owner of this farm was listed on the "slave labour list" in 2013, for labour irregularities on his Serra Grande farm in Parapuebas, Pará, the farm under study in this case. Allegedly, a testimony of a rescued worker in the farm pointed to restrictions on their freedom of movement, threats, and prevention from leaving the property to treat illnesses or buy medicine (1). Moreover, the owner broke an Ibama embargo in 2017 (see above).

Despite this history, JBS's slaughterhouse in Tucumã directly sourced cattle from this farm in 2018, and indirectly in 2022 (2). For instance, in April 2018, the farm under research directly supplied 1,016 bovine animals for slaughter to JBS Tucumã. In 2022, Fazenda Serra Grande indirectly supplied the same slaughterhouse through his other farm Fazenda Cajazeira in São Félix Do Xingu - PA. Between 2018 and 2021, Fazenda Serra Grande supplied thousands of animals for fattening to Fazenda Cajazeira (similar ownership). In turn, the latter farm has sent 1,010 bovine animals for slaughter to JBS's Tucumã by the end of 2022. It is unclear whether JBS still sources from the farm in 2025. JBS's own tracking system (3) does not seem to include any reference to Fazenda Serra Grande or Fazenda Cajazeira, despite confirmed connections in the Animal Transit Data (GTA data). AidEnvironment has earlier identified linkages to JBS Brazilian beef sold in Swedish and Dutch supermarkets and wholesalers stores (e.g. Metro-Makro) (4), therefore, JBS exports to Europe pose deforestation and legality risks under the EUDR.

About 25 percent (67 hectares) of the total clearing of 334 hectares in Fazenda Serra Grande between June to October 2024, would classify as forest under the EUDR/FAO definition of forest (5). According to data of Sinaflor (2024), there seems to be no valid "plant suppression authorization" for the clearing (6), that happened predominantly by fire.

Nevertheless, the detected clearing might be unrelated to livestock production. Applications for operating licenses filed with the Pará Environmental Agency indicate the intention to build housing developments in the area that corresponds to the Rural Environmental Registry of Fazenda Serra Grande (7). The main project in the area is to build the Serra Grande Residential (8).

(1) <https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2013/07/quem-sao-os-pecuaristas-da-lista-suja-da-escravidao/>

(2) Animal Transit Data (GTA)

(3) <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade/>

(4) News articles based on joint work of AidEnvironment and World Animal Protection. Online in 2024:

<https://veja.abril.com.br/coluna/radar-economico/holanda-vende-carne-oriunda-de-areas-desmatadas-na-amazonia-diz-relatorio/>, and <https://www.plurale.com.br/site/noticias-detalhes.php?cod=21749&codSecao=>

(5) EU Forest Observatory Map

(6) <http://alerta.mapbiomas.org/> (data layer Sinaflor, assessed in February 2025).

(7) Files loteamento\_serragrande\_1 and loteamento\_serragrande\_2 (undisclosed by available).

(8) <https://buritionline.com.br/pa/parauapebas/>, viewed in March 2025.



# Fazenda Quatro/4 Irmãos

Location: Parecis, Rondônia

Biome: Amazon (Brazil)

Area property (ha): 1,980

Coordinates property: -12.0196, -61.2320

Cleared Area			
134	hectares	Period clearance: February 2023 to July 2024	Type of vegetation: Open Submontane Humid Forest
66,782	tons of CO <sub>2</sub>		

February 2023



July 2024



**Imagery: Fazenda Quatro Irmãos, before and after clearing.** Prodes detected 134 hectares of native vegetation removal in 2023 and 2024 in the property.  
Source: AidEnvironment. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

About 60 ha of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is **non-compliant with the EUDR**



## Fazenda Quatro/4 Irmãos



## Ownership &amp; Business relationship

<b>Owner:</b> Nelson Tamelini	<b>JBS response:</b> In response to a draft version of seven beef and leather case studies shared with JBS on 4 March 2025, JBS states that "the Santa Ana, Serra Grande and 4 Irmãos farms are blocked, and we do not purchase from these locations. The three farms overlap with the official deforestation data that we use in our protocol, violating our Sustainable Purchasing Policy." AidEnvironment: Mid-2020, JBS still sourced directly from this farm. Indirect supplier links on Tier-2, Tier-3 or further level might still exist since JBS does not seem to check beyond its indirect Tier-1 supply chain linkages (see policy section).
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## Environmental sanctions

<b>Embargoes:</b>	No	-
<b>Environmental fines:</b>	No	-

## Case description

About half of the clearing of 134 hectares of native vegetation detected by Prodes in Fazenda Quatro Irmãos (also written as Fazenda 4 Irmãos) between February 2023 and July 2024, would classify as forest under the EUDR/FAO definition of forest (1). According to data of Sinaflor (2024), there seems to be no valid "plant suppression authorization" (2).

Fazenda Quatro Irmãos is listed as active in Rondônia's register of livestock properties (3). The farm directly supplied 230 bovine animals for slaughter to JBS's slaughterhouse in Pimenta Bueno between 7/5/2018 and 06/05/2019 (4). JBS Friboi's traceability system (5) shows ongoing cattle supply from this farm to JBS Pimenta Bueno (SIF code: 2880) between 2010 and 2020 (for instance on date 2020/06/30). AidEnvironment has earlier identified linkages to JBS Brazilian beef sold in Swedish and Dutch supermarkets and wholesalers stores (e.g. Metro-Makro) (6), therefore, JBS exports to Europe pose deforestation and legality risks under the EUDR.

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- (1) EU Forest Observatory Map  
 (2) <http://alerta.mapbiomas.org/> (data layer Sinaflor, assessed in February 2025).  
 (3) <https://sistemas.idaron.gov.br:85/HomeExploracaoPecuaria/Consultar>  
 (4) Animal Transit Data (GTA)  
 (5) <https://www.friboi.com.br/qualidade/rastreabilidade>  
 (6) News articles based on joint work of AidEnvironment and World Animal Protection. Online in 2024: <https://veja.abril.com.br/coluna/radar-economico/holanda-vende-carne-oriunda-de-areas-desmatadas-na-amazonia-diz-relatorio/>, and <https://www.plurale.com.br/site/noticias-detalhes.php?cod=21749&codSecao=>

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